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Prover prients who favor us with manuscripts for publication with he have rejected articles returned, they must mall paper send stamps for that purpose.

Roosevelt or Parker?

The candid spirit in which the subsoined communication is conceived and the breeziness of its expression have captured our imagination:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For thirty four years I have read your journal without pestering you with a single question, pertinent or otherwise. I have clung to you in spite of political vagaries and the many parabolic curves made tesary by the assumption of the different positions you have taken, being a devotee of the prinhiple or proposition that I know my business and you knew yours. Having not yielded in all those years to the temptation to inquire into your affairs, I feel I may be pardoned for breaking my record

at this late day. "You say nothing good of Judge PARKER as a Presidential candidate, and you are not fond enough of ROOSVELT even to damn him with faint praise. Who the devil and Tom WALKER are you for, anywaf? Come, new, no quibbling! Give a good, quare, ingenuous answer. Don't make an exdenation which not only will not explain, but will mas your preference, if any you have, more mysenous and obscure than it is at present. Let your language express your thoughts and not hide hom, as TALLEYRAND, or some one else, said was the custom among diplomats.

The gentleman whose respectable knows what he wants and ien't afraid to ask for it. Thirty-four years of forbearance certainly entitle him to our most distinguished consideration.

Chief Judge PARKER of the New York Court of Appeals is more conspicuous at this time as a candidate for the Democratic commation for President than any other man. The only other men who have made any progress in the way of collecting instructed delegates are the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY of Massachusetts and Representative HEARST of the Eleventh New York district. Judge PAREER's strength in the convention, numerically, is ahead of that of either of these candidates. Without the figures at hand, we should say that he probably has already as many delegates as OLNEY and HEARST combined. His strength is growing. Mr. OLNEY is stationary. Mr. HEARST may gain more delegates here and there as the weeks go by, but we think no impartial observer regards his campaign as splendidly crescent. Judge PARKER is in the lead, clearly enough; but he is a long way from the certainty of such a control of votes in the St. Louis convention as would warrant Mr. OMO-BAS, or anybody else, in thrusting him peremptorily under the nose as the sole possible alternative to ROOSEVELT, with "Take him or leave him; now is your last chance!"

Our correspondent is probably well by that magazine. aware of THE SUN'S opinion of Chief Judge PARKER. We know nothing but good of him. If anybody else knows anything that is not good about Judge PARKER as a citizen or as a jurist, the possessor of the unfavorable information is uncommonly successful in hiding it from the world. No reason has been advanced from any source why he should not prove, on closer acquaintance, to be as fine a specimen of a Democratic candidate as ever trod the soil of this Republic. It is this absence of manifest disqualifications, together with the geoggone. Nothing is needed to awaken who are waiting to support him save the filling out of the outlines and the application of pigment to the monochrome which has been presented to the country as the personality of ALTON B. PARKER. And nobody can do that job but Judge PARKER himself.

Yes, perhaps there is one other thing lacking for the proper evolution of the popular idea of Judge PARKER's availability. We mean detachment from DAVID B. HILL and his small and selfish ambitions. HILL has everything to gain and nothing to lose by figuring as the Parkerian WARWICK. HILL has nothing to offer Judge PARKER except the dead weight of a record of narrow policies, stupendous political blunders and failures, and the capacity to work just that sort of mischief which exasperates and alienates those Democratic votes upon which the success of a Democratic candidate in New York depends.

As for ROOSEVELT, we are not damning him in any shape or manner. We are hoping steadily and cheerfully for his option from idiosyncrasies and specialties of executive performance which the most faithful of the Republicen fold have been contemplating for nearly three years with poorly dissimulated shivers. We are praying every night after going to press that the mistrust and the apprehension created in the minds of patriotic Americans by such incidents as the stump speeches borrowed from BRYAN, the forced confirmation of his personal favorite and military chum, Doctor Wood, the Executive service pension order, the Mayflower and the deadhead railway trains and provender, the infinitesimal recess and the snap adjournment, the apparent subordination in his mind of every public consideration to the exigencies of the and more altruistic conception of the exalted office which he holds and now wants to keep. It is President Roose-

faction in this quarter.

would be regarded with genuine satis-

are for the candidate, whatever his name or party label, who, when the facts are before us, the issues made and the definite alternative presented, shall seem to our modest intelligence and sincere concern for the welfare of our country, as we understand the same, to offer the better prospect, in person and by platform pledges, of maintaining this Government and its precious features as they were designed by the framers, as they have been for more than a hundred years and as we want them to remain for

centuries longer. In other words, if a transitional era is upon our Government, our Constitution, our bill of rights and our institutions, and two men of courage and convictions are presented for our choice, we are for the candidate whose courage and convictions are more likely to be active in resisting the transition, rather than in furthering it.

If this reply is not entirely satisfactory and this attitude not wholly intelligible to our spirited friend, Mr. Omobas of Brooklyn, we venture to believe that the fault is his, not THE SUN'S.

The General Election in England.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is reported as having expressed his belief that there will be no general election in England before next year. Inasmuch as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the godfather of the most important issue of the campaign which seems inevitable at an early date his opinion may be regarded as indicative of the public attitude on the question of British federation along economic

When a British party goes to the country it usually does so in the hope and with the expectation of indorsement of its acts and policies and of its return to political control. Delay in appeal for this indorsement indicates an uncertainty regarding the outcome of an

Several months ago Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asserted the necessity of a campaign of education upon the issue which is now identified with his name as the Chamberlain idea. Investigations are in progress, and their findings and conclusions are regarded as necessary for use in the campaign. Thus far, while it has received a considerable support, the Chamberlain movement has not found a public approval which justifies its leaders in submitting it to the test of a general election. On the contrary, it has apparently lost ground during the last few months.

Hesitancy is no more than might be expected on the part of both supporters and opponents of the measure. The issue is vital and crucial. Its very importance demands the utmost caution, and caution involves delay. England's industry and commerce present various features which are far from encouraging, but neither of them is in a state of acute crisis, and England may well proceed slowly in the consideration and determination of a matter of such supreme importance.

"Salesmanship."

The modern tendency to specialization is illustrated in the publication of a magazine "devoted to advancing the science of salesmanship in its relation to the art of selling," or to "the fourth profession," as the business of the salesman is called

Why "salesmanship" is put fourth in stand. The "learned professions" were once restricted to the Church, the law and medicine. With the specialization which has been going on during the last generation many other learned professions have been added. For example, engineering, in its various divisions, is distinctively professional. It requires long and special training, and for it colleges and universities give degrees attesting proficiency. Railroading has taken on the character of a profession, and, raphy of his political genesis, that has as the Mosely Commission discovered, carried his boom onward as far as it has preliminary training, purely intellectual and specially in science and mechanics, real enthusiasm in the hearts of those is now demanded for it. Graduates of colleges and special technological schools are also preferred in factories and all enterprises with which engineering has

to do. Prof. AYRTON of the London Institution of Electrical Engineers reports that, after inquiry of manufacturers and managers in every part of this country, he found their unanimous opinion to be in favor of college training. Others of the commissioners learned that all of our great manufacturing concerns "seek the college man," because of the training he has gone through; that important engineering schools get from railways, structural companies, &c., more applications for their graduates with the degree of C. E. than these number; that the Pennsylvania Railway lately decreed that in future every promotable officer must bear a degree." The dean of the Pennsylvania University is quoted as saying: "We can't supply men quickly enough to satisfy the applications from all the big industries for our gradutaes;" "for general commercial life we have similar continual applications for men from our school of commerce and finance." "Almost every university, technical or textile school tells a similar story."

Besides schools of law and medicine, our universities now have professional schools of mining, civil and mechanical engineering, architecture, agriculture, dentistry, veterinary medicine and other specialties, and grant degrees in the

It involves, therefore, no disparagement of the importance of the business of the salesman to question why it should be put fourth in the list of professions. Undoubtedly, salesmen may be the better qualified for their business the wider their range of knowledge and the more cultivated their minds generally, but Ego, may be removed in Divine Provi- is the preference for college-bred men dence's good time by a broader, maturer | which the Mosely Commission found among managers of railroads, engineering and manufacturing establishments exhibited as strongly by merchants in the VELT's salvation, not his perdition, that | selection of salesmen? The definition of a profession as a special occupation for which a degree attesting proficiency in it | sell on the open market; that is all, and Who are we for? THE SUN doesn't is requisite does not include "salesmanmind selling its esteemed correspondent ship," essential as that employment is and

patient but not uncritical silence. We examples of peculiar aptitude and great ability among those engaged in it.

Here are some of the directions which this organ of "salesmanship" gives to salesmen:

" Dress simply and appropriately to your work, because the primary point right here is to keep the customer's mind on the goods, not on you."

"Acquire better language, study those around you; listen to good speakers; use dictionaries; read books, studying the meaning of words."

"In speaking, try to cultivate the sympathetic tones of the voice, as these will be appreciated and felt by the customer."

"Avoid localisms. A striking example of this is the use of the word 'I' in the Boston stores instead of 'we,' which is universally used in New York and Philadelphia by the salespeople. 'We, of course, is the better form, giving, as it does, a much stronger impression to the customer than

"Do not allow any thoughts of hate, anger, evil crime, revenge or worry to dwell in your mind. They call forth such thoughts from the mind of your hearer."

"Look chipper and dapper all the time, and swear that you are doing pienty of business. No man on earth will buy of you if you let him talk bad trade and look down in the mouth."

" Place yourself in your employer's shoes and try to do as you would have your own employee do.

"The experienced travelling man knows that much of his past effort to make himself solld with the customer by entertaining was simply wasted money and squandered time."

" Make no promises which cannot be absolutely maintained. Nothing can lead into greater hazards than promises hastily and incautiously made."

"A good salesman might be defined as: One who sells not only what the customer asks for, but something the latter had no thought of buying until his attention was called to it."

Nobody needs to be informed by a magazine "devoted to advancing the science of salesmanship" that the selling of goods is an art whose successful practice requires the cultivation of the virtues of patience and self-control and the possession of a keen observation and a nice understanding of human nature. In the ranks of the many thousands of commercial travellers, or "drummers," as they are called, there is a vast amount of cleverness and special ability, and along with these attributes necessary for the successful pursuit of their employment go quickness of resource and sound judgment. Buch men de not need an organ of "salesmanship," nor can they be flattered by calling their pushing business the "fourth profession." there are any men in the country who are more than others impatient of "frills," who want substance rather than ornsment, they are the army of salesmen.

Are the Aldermen Corrupt? In the New York Tribune of yesterday this charge of corruption is printed conspicuously:

"Three hundred thousand dollars is the sum now mentioned as the price desired for passing the Port Chester Railway permit resolution. This is the amount, it is alleged, that certain men in the Board of Aldermen demanded from President Goffseald. They insist on receiving it before snything is done toward furnishing The Bronz needed transit facili-

For over a year the Board of Aldermen has neglected to dispose of the Port Chester Railway permit, and many reasons have been assigned for this inaction. Nowhere, however, has it been charged so openly and so plainly that the board's delay was due to corrupt motives as in the quoted paragraph.

Will the board allow this serious accusation to go undenied? Have the the list of the professions is hard to under- honorable fame? Or is the charge true?

The Board of Aldermen consists of seventy-three representatives elected by districts, the five Borough Presidents and its President. Among these seventy-nine men there must be some who resent a charge of bribery, made by a responsible newspaper, without reservation and with careful explicitness of detail.

Either the Aldermen of New York are corrupt boodlers, or the New York Tribune is guilty of a grave offence against public and journalistic morals.

A Boycott on the Blind.

The State of California maintains in the city of Oakland, just across the bay from San Francisco, an industrial home for the adult blind. There seventy men and women deprived of their sight live and earn a little money by making brooms. Their affliction reduces their productive capacity by about 60 per cent., and it would not be supposed that the output of their industry would constitute a serious menace even to the labor unions. Inconsiderable as the product of the home's inmates is, however, it has aroused the labor leaders of the State and they have declared a boycott upon the home and its manufactures, to drive them from the market. In this situation the inmates of the home have issued a statement in which they set forth their condition. They say:

Compelled by indigence or idleness we sought admission to the home as the only place where the blind could learn a handleraft and carn their clothing and comforts. Those who see can form no conception of the blessings of work to the bund. Without it we who live in darkness have nothing to divers us from the sadness and sorrows of our situation. With work we have happiness. Without work we have sadness and misery for our companions."

By the sale of the brooms the inmates of the home obtain their sole income. Working at their trade is their "greatest happiness," and when the boycott was declared, the blind broom makers appealed to the unions for mercy. Little of that quality did they find in the unions.

"An appeal to them to be merciful to the blind has been made, but is unbeeded. Retail dealers, under penalty of a general boycott on their business, do not dare buy the blind man's brooms, and now the same cold-hearted policy is closing our laboring people when blindness fell upon us, and many of us were labor union men. We cannot now belong to a union. We are a community by ourselves, joined in bonds of a common misfortune."

The inmates of the home do not ask charity; they want only a fair field. Their product, only a fraction of 1 per cent. of the total number of brooms consumed in the State, they want to that is denied them. They say:

"The purpose of a labor union is' declared to breaking his thirty-four years' distinguished as it is by multitudes of be humane. If this be so, our misfortune should

make us first among the objects of that humanity. But instead of this we are treated by our brother who see as if our blindness had outlawed us from human sympathy and set us among the beast that perish.

"Can it be that in these latter days the blind, stricken and forlorn, are to be punished by men as If their infirmity were a crime?"

The right to sell the products of their industry implies more than a means of earning money to the blind. Productive activity means for them relief from awful imprisonment; "it is manhood and womanhood; health and happiness." It means harm to no person, injury to no industry, unhappiness to no one. The broom manufacturers of the country, the employers of labor, heartless and grasping as the labor unionists paint them, have not demanded the withdrawal of the blind broom makers' products from the market. They would not dare, nor have they the power to enforce or the will to inspire such a demand. It remained for the labor leaders to conceive and execute so wieked a plan.

The blind men and women appeal to Californians to buy and insist upon receiving home made brooms until the boycott is broken. If the Californians have the average portion of red blood and love of fair play, they will be enthusiastic to take up so honorable a crusade and carry it to success.

But in the meantime is there no legal power to protect the business men of the State against a huge conspiracy to rule or ruin them? Must they submit to conduct their affairs to suit the ideas of an unincorporated secret society with no legal standing, or else retire from business? If the Masonic fraternity formally attempted to drive a Roman Catholic tradesman from business, conspiring to ruin him, would the law afford him no protection? Would the Odd Fellows be permitted to dictate what goods a merchant should sell, and what he should not?

The inhumanity of the boycott against the blind is patent, and the time is not far distant when the criminals who institute such conspiracies will be brought to a short stop before the bar of justice.

Mr. Justice GATNOR's decision discharging from custody several men arrested for playing baseball on Sunday, an extract from which is printed in another column, is worthy of careful study. It directs attention to real and important evils that should be combated by every man in public station or private life. In the particular case before him Justice GAYNOR believes the police exceeded their authority in making the arrests. In this we cannot agree with him. Many competent lawyers held that professional baseball on Sundays was prohibited absolutely by the code. Had the police not acted as they did they might have laid themselves open to the charge of favoritism or more serious dereliction. They acted in an orderly, dignified manner, bringing the question squarely before the only tribunal or authority competent to pass upon it.

Justice GAYNOR'S decision makes good reading, not only for the municipal officials, but for every man who values his personal liberty and is anxious to preserve it.

Harvard University is face to face with one of its periodical deficits. One cause this time seems to arise from following the proverb and not looking gift horses in the mouth. Every new building presented to the university demands a large sum annually for its maintenance and the gifts of costly buildings lately have been many. Several suggestions have been made as to how the deficit shall be made good. One traditional remedy will be applied surely-a few instructors at low salaries will be discharged, thus saving a few thousands, when the arrears are of tens of thousands. Another remedy proposed, and one hardly likely to be adopted hastily, is to raise the price of tuition to \$200 a year. A third plan, which is novel, is to raise a million dollar fund in honor of President ELIOT's seventieth birthday.

That plan Harvard men should consider seriously. CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT'S remarkable presidency, embodying the total transformation of Harvard, should be commemorated in some substantial, enduring form. It is an occasion that requires something more than gold medals or silver cups and inkstands or even signed addresses. A big fund at the free disposal of the corporation would gratify President ELIOT's practical sense and would pernetuate his name on the records in the way he would appreciate. There is money enough in Harvard pockets if the hands will only dive in to relieve the President's mind of the fear of deficits so long as he remains in office.

Mayor McClellan's reasons for vetoing the bill providing a retirement fund for city employees are sound and convincing. As he says, the pensioning of civil employees is opposed to the spirit of democracy and the results of the establishment of such a precedent could not be other than unfortunate and mischievous. The city is not a poor paymaster, and no one is compelled to enter its service. The Legislature should not have passed the bili, which was wrong in every detail, and Mayor McCLEL-LAN did his duty in killing it.

Questions at the Public Schools To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What are children sent to the public school for-to be educated for business or pleasure?

why do some men act as School Commissioners who have no children and others send their children to parochial schools?

Who curtailed the hours devoted to the Three R's and introduced the "study" of basketmaking and sewing? and sewing:
Why are public school children taught music,
German, basketmaking and sewing, when 999 out
of 1,000 graduates never have occasion to use any-

thing but the Three R's! Why are graduates of public schools compelled to go to evening high school or a business college Why are nearly all the Federal civil service lists

headed by graduates of country schools, where "higher education" has not been introduced?

Why are schools closed of late years during Holy So dunkt es dich billig und recht. Week, and when a holiday falls on Thursd Tuesday why is Friday or Monday included A PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATE. NEW YORK, May 3.

Where the Lid Was Long Ago. From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

A locality in Van Wert county, not far from the

St. Mary's River, has the unique distinction of being singled out, long ago, in all seriousness, by an en-thusiastic participant in a religious meeting, as the exact cover of hell! Much moved by the fervent The Generals of the Civil War. preaching of a travelling exhorter named Antrem, this settler assured the congregation that hell was just under Shane's prairie, because he had dug a well there and it smelled strongly of sulphur and natone. Several persons in the congregation were thrown into paroxyams by this thrilling news, and some women "jerked until they fell exhausted." Religion, like other things, was apt to be robust in

Mother—I hope you are not at the foot of your class this week.

Johnnie—No'm. Just about the ankle.

When the American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Montreal in August, 1867, the late Prof. George H. Cook read a paper that was often referred to in later years. He spoke of the sub-sidence of the land on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island and adduced many facts to support the conclusion that a gradual subsidence of the land was in progress throughout the whole length of New Jersey and Long Island; and he was inclined to think from information he had received that this subsidence extended along a considerable part of our Atlantic

Prof. Cook's conclusions were based upon a variety of evidence, such as the findng in marshes and along the coast below tide level of submerged forests and buried timber, numerous Indian shell heaps found below tide level, and the encroachment of the marshes on the uplands to which many old residents could testify and which was also shown by the dying out of cedar trees on the margin of the swamps. He also found that there was a less fall of water at any stage of the tide available to turn the waterwheels of mills on tidal streams near the sea. A number of mill operators expressed the view that, within their time, the loss of head available to operate their wheels indicated the sinking of the land at the rate of two feet a century.

We have heard that in recent years the coast of New Jersey has been subsiding at the rate of something less than two feet in a century. These observations are of practical as well as scientific interest to the people living along our seaboard and paricularly to the citizens of New York, where property valuations are high.

When Prof Cook read his paper tidal observations could not be obtained to determine the rate of subsidence. The self registering tide gauge had only just come into use; but by means of this instrumenta series of tidal observations have since been obtained and the deductions to be drawn from them are very interesting. We are ndebted to Mr. George W: Tuttle for his contribution to this question. Mr. Tuttle tions in New York harbor, and he gives in the last number of the American Journal of Science the conclusions he draws from hese tidal records as to the relative changes of earth and sea in this neighborhood.

He compares all the results with observations on other parts of our coasts and on foreign shores, and finds that far and wide there are fluctuations in the yearly half tide level that seem to be due to changes in the mean barometric pressure and the consequent changes in wind velocities. These changes have nothing to do with the rising or sinking of the land.

On the other hand, no changes in the meteorological phenomena will account for the continuous increase in sea level for series of years such as has been observed n New York from 1875 to 1902, at Boston for the same period and in Penobecot Bay from 1870 to 1885; nor for the continuous depression of sea level since 1774 along the Swedish coast of the Baltio Sea, where it has been found that the land has risen nearly two feet above its former position with relation to the sea. Such observations show that the land is changing in elevation.

The pith of the evidence presented by the idal records relating to this neighborhood appears to be that our sea coast is in no serious danger from subsidence of the land, because the up and down oscillations of the coast succeed one another at comparatively short periods. The observations taken in our harbor since 1875 show that the land has been subsiding, in relation to mean sea 'evel, at the rate of about 1.45 feet in a century; but if we take the observations from 1853 to 1875 we shall find that little or no change in the land level occurred in that time, and it is highly improbable that the present rate of subsidence will be continued

indefinitely. The Mixture of White Races Desirable. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In his letter, "The Scotch Mainly Not Celts," in today's Sun, what "Impartial" has to say about the erigin of the Scotch-Irish is quite true.

They are Anglo-Saxons with an admixture My own patronymic is purely Saxon, yet I am Scotch and Scotch-Irish since many centuries, that patronymic being mentioned ong with that of Bruce, in an old chronicle of those Normans who emigrated to Scotand in the twelfth century. There lies before me a lineage, not my own, running back over forty generations, and it includes Norman. Saxon, French, Scotch and German lines, and the people of that mixed line are as fine a lot as can be found anywhere. I incline to the opinion that the more the mixing of the white races the better will be the resultant stock.

New York, May 3.

NEW YORK, May 3. The Jefferson Two-Cent Stamp. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While strongly disapproving of those people who selse the slightest pretext to air their grievances, real or fascied, in the columns of a newspaper, I have this morning found cause sufficient, as I think, to follow their example. I have just received a letter bearing a new postage stamp—oblong, red and with the head of Jefferson engraved thereupon.

Shades of our forefathers! What are we comine to? Is it not a species of less majests, so to speak, to put anything save the head of George Washington, the Father of our Country, upon the familiar every day two-cent stamp? I take it for granted that this new and hideously inappropriate stamp is in some way intended as a souvenir of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as its appearance so soon follows the opening of that affair; and I shall be told that it is for that reason that Jefferson's features have been thrust upon our notice. Nev-ertheless, I would stoutly maintain that President Washington's calm and noble visage should, now as ever, adorn our two-cent postage stamp, and that President Jefferson should be relegated to the nive-cent stamp and sent to other nations, as I take it for granted there is a whole series issued. I have felt that the circumstance should not ass without comment, otherwise I should not have MARY E. BROWN NEW YORK, May 4.

Williams on the Rhine

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: If Congressma Williams is correctly quoted in your sympathetic editorial of to-day's SUN, concerning the poetry of the Rhine, he needs a large measure of indulgence for quoting from a hazy memory. The poetry in question is not a quartain or couplet at all, but a very popular poem, the first and last stanzas of which run as follows:

An den Rhein, an den Rhein, zieh' nicht an den Rhein. Mein Sohn, ich rathe dir gut: Da geht dir das Leben zu lieblich ein. Da wächst dir zu freudig der Muth. Wo die Burschen so frank und die Mädchen so frei,

Als war' es ein adlig Geschlecht: Und im Strome, da tauchet die Nix' aus dem Grund; Und hast du ihr Lächeln gesehn,

Und sang dir die Luriey mit bleichem Mund, Mein Sohn, so ist's um dich gescheh'n: Dich bezaubert der Laut, dich bethöret Schein,
Entzücken fasst dich und Graus.
Und singest du immer am Rhein, am Rhein,
Und kehrest nicht wieder nach Haus.
NEW YORK, May 3. MOSES OPPERHEIMER.

The Generals of the Civil War.

To TRE EDITOR OF TRE SUN—SIF: "Graduate." in yesterday's SUN on "The Making of Generals." is not posted in regard to the civil war, at least so far as commands are concerned. He say's Gen. John G. Foster commanded the Army of the Ohio. He never did. "Graduate" also states that "Gen. Q. A. Gillmore commanded the forces which captured Charleston, S. C." This is untrue. Gen. Gillmore, for his failure before Petersburg in the summer of 1884, was relieved from command of the Teath Corps. Charleston iell in the apring of 1885; phile Gen. Gillmore was enjoying the awests of private life.

ELIZABETE, N. J., May E.

VERTICAL MOVEMENTS OF OUR THE LOUISIANA INVESTMENT. Saermous Wealth and Industry of the Territory Acquired in 1808.

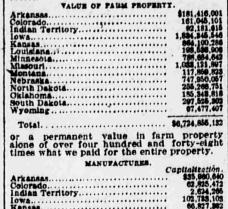
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: one hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson paid Napoleon Bonaparte the sum of \$15,-000,000 for the fee simple of the land area out of which we have formed the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Wy-oming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and North Dakota; also Indian Territory and the Territory of

Oklahoma. What that land area was worth at the time of its purchase is a matter of conjecture; but the last census gives us fairly accurate knowledge of what it was worth in 1900. Its present value is the value of 1900 plus four years

value is the value of 1900 plus four years accretions.

The consus referred to places the total area at 1,025,825 square miles, showing that all we paid for this valuable property was about \$15 per square mile of its land surface, with its many rivers, water courses, lakes, forests and mineral resources.

The total population of these fourteen States and Territories is 14,706,563, ranging from Wyoming's 92,531 to Missouri's 3,106,665. Their industries are exhibited in the following tables:



Total.... \$981.442,820 or a permanent value in manufactures alone of over sixty-two times what we paid for the entire property.

TRARLY PRODUCTS Dolorado...... ndlan Territory.... owa...... Kansas..... Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
North Dakota
Okiahoma \$1,491,873,329 Totals..... \$1,586,962,189 1,491,878,329 Grand total..... \$8,047,735,518

Grand total..... \$8,047,735,518

or a revenue each year of 203 times what we paid for the entire property.

And all this is only part of what we have got, what we are getting and what we will get for our little investment of \$15,000,000, plus Thomas Jefferson's foresight. Think of the vast natural resources of this great region; think of the gigantio home market created for the manufactures and products of the East, South and far West; think of the fact that the possession of this fair domain gives us a right of land way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rocky Mountains; think of the fact that we are able to spend for a six months commemorative exposition twice what we paid for the exposition's possibility: think of the fourteen stars added to our flaz; and thinking of all these things accomplished, accomplishing, and to be accomplished, bless the day when Thomas Jefferson, aided by Livingston, Monroe and a patriotic Congress, consummated the Louisiana Purchase.

Schenectady, May 4.

Including steamships of 100 tons or more and sailing vessels of 50 tons or more, the world's merchant marine forms a fleet of a little more than 40,000 vessels. Sailing vessels outnumber steamships about two to one.

England heads the list with 6,839 sailing vessels out of a total of 27,705, and 5,829 steamers out of a total of 13,381. The United States ranks second in point of number, with 8,751 sailing vessels and 846 steamships, although matter of tonnage. Germany shows an aggre-United States. England's tonnage is 16.163. 415. Although exceeded in tonnage by Germany, Russia stands third in number of Norway stands fourth in number. Sweden, with 2,100 vessels, occupies the sixth position, with Germany a close seventh with 2,107. Following these come France and Japan in that order. The combined tonnage of England and the United States forms

More than fifty different countries are represented in the marine list. Compared with most of them, our collection shows up very well. But England, in both numbers and onnage, makes it lamentably insignificant.

early 60 per cent. of the world's total, but

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Being nat-urally of a gregarious disposition and possessing in point of stature more than the average number pleasure and profit might accrue to the members of a club of men similarly situated. I would like or a club of men similarly situated. I would like to participate in the organization of such a club of gentlemen, in which the personal requirements for membership would be the same as those of any first class city club, and in addition the membership to be restricted to men not less than six feet two inches in height and weighing not less than the test would force and the same as the country of the same and the same

than 160 pounds (both het). than 180 pounds (both net).

Such an organization would, I believe, prove interesting and instructive in many ways. Extreme height is thought by some to be a disease, but treme height is thought by some to be a disease, but as a general rule it seems to be considered a matter for congratulation. This is but one of the many points that might come up for discussion. It is also a generally accepted fact that the average height of Americans is on the increase, while in some European nations an opposite tendency seems to prevail, and the causes of this condition might be considered, and the influence of heredity, environment and early habits of life upon the matter discussed. It is claimed that short men are better discussed. It is claimed that short men are better physical speciment than their taller brothers, the latter too often not being endowed with sufficient proportionate weight; it could be decided whether or not this is a fact, and if so, the best means for overcoming the difficulty.

In fact, there are many ways in which such a latter than the properties of the properties.

club would be found interesting and instructive; and surely conversation and discussion among the members should be pleasant and agreeable with-out the necessity for the stretching of necks so when the tall and the short exchange

In my mind, the principal difficulty in such a project would be in the starting, and I know of no better way in which the matter could be brought to the attention of a few eligible men, who could get together and form a nucleus, than through the

NEW YORK, May 4.

Who Was "Scabbou?" To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A most happy column, this of yours to-day on Mr. Williams and his cosmopolitanism and Gemuethlichkeil, but you miss it when you quote, "I love Molière and Scab-

No. No! Mr. Williams was talking of Scaping Scapin the reckless, the roystering the irrespon-sible, the irrepressible lackey; Scapin, who plays he role for Mollère of Sam Weller to Dickens "I love Mollère and Scapin"—that Mr.
Williams must have said; and there are others of
us who agree with him in it, however much we MARTTN SUMMERBELL. LAERMONT, N. Y., May S.

An Epitaph Fifty Years Hence. From the Portland Oregonian.
In a few years we shall read epitaphs like this: Here Lies
John Pittsburg Skibe Smith,
Who Was Born in a Carnegie Town, Educated in a

Carnegie Institute, Studied in a At the Age of 30 He Became a

THE BATTLE AT THE YALU. Was the Russian Object to Delay, Not

Prevent, the Japanese Crossing? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The To the Editor of The Sux—Sir: The reports of the Japanese and Russian commanders on the Yalu establish conclusively that the Russian opposition to the passage of the river was intended merely to delay, not prevent, it. The relative numerical inferiority of the Russian force on the spot proves this, as does also the fact that there was no supporting force within call. was no supporting force within call.

The duty of Gen. Sassulitch was obviously to draw off his force so soon as he saw that the Japanese had established their communications between the two banks of the Yalu at all points, and were throwing troops across the river in such numbers as to render further resistance on his part fruitless. This he seems to have failed in doing, either through neglect to act at the right moment or, as appears probable from the official reports on both sides, owing to the dogged obstinacy of the Russian soldiers in holding to untenable positions. Unable to disengage his force and draw off in good order to some selected point from which he could observe the further movements of the enemy, with his line of retreat secured, he had to let matters take their course, with the result that what would have been for the Japanese only a conventional success, became a substantial

incident will dislocate Gen. Kouropatkin's plans remains to be seen. The reenforcements he is said to be hurrying to the front are plainly for the purpose of trying to recover his control of the Japanese advance and gain time. They, on their part, may be expected to avail themselves to the full of the advantages gained on Sunday.

With regard to the last and third attempt

of Admiral Togo to block Port Arthur, a letter from Tokio, received by me in the last mail from Japan, contains some interesting information showing how the failure of the second attempt interfered with the Japanese military plans. The writer, who is particularly

well informed, says:

"As the recent second attempt of Admiral Togo to obstruct the channel into Port Arthur failed, the 120,000 concentrated at Hiroshima and believed to be waiting transportation to Newchwang or somewhere on the Liaotung peninsula will not embark for the present. To avoid the expense of maintaining them all, a number of the officers and men belong-ing to the reserves have been allowed to return to their occupations, but subject to recall at a moment's notice.

The fact that the Russian Admiral directing the operations against the Japanese attempt on Monday night to block Port Arthur did so from gunboats can be explained by the circumstance that there were no large Japanese warships in sight, and that being of light draft they could act in shallow water inaccessible to the bigger ships of the squadron, which there was no necessity to employ. The repetition of these attempts shows the mportance the Japanese attach to the Port Arthur squadron, crippled though it is. NEW YORK, May 4.

A GOVERNMENT OF LAW.

Justice Gayner on Executive Encroachment on Personal Liberty.

From his decision discharging those accused

of Sunday ball playing. It cannot be too often said to those who rule the police that our government, like all free governments, is a government of laws and not of men. Those who turn it into one of men and not of laws are more dangerous to society than any other class of lawbreakers. or all other lawbreakers combined. They would destroy our system of government and substitute one of arbitrary power and

unlawful force. Ten years ago the police of the city of Brooklyn took it upon themselves to chase club and lock up all boys and men found playing ball on Sunday in the outskirts and remote places of the city, while many shows and places of evil resort were open, and the train loads of people being carried by to them; but on the protest of citizens they were stopped in their course by a Police Commissioner who came to understand the limitations of his powers and duty and of those under of his powers and duty and of those under him under a free government such as ours. Since then ball playing and golf playing on Sunday have been unmolested here. It would seem that we are now on the eve of another similar movement by the police, for such movements come periodically, and for no reason whatever other than mere officious-ness.

movements come periodically, and for no reason whatever other than mere officiousness.

This is one of a class of cases in which it is the duty of the Judicary to speak out plain, after the manner of Judges in times past. I therefore deem it not at all outside of my judicial office to add to what I have slready said, that it is practically the unanimous sentiment of the religious and God fearing people of the community that it is far better for our grown boys and young men who have to work indoors all the week for a living to go into the fields on Sunday afternoon alter attending church, and participate in or witness good, elevating, healthy physical exercises than to be driven instead to go to dance gardens, drinking places, pool rooms and worse places; and there is no one trying to stir up any obscure or obsolete statute against that opinion except those who rule the police. Fathers and mothers would much rather know that their grown sons are at a bail or golf game on Sunday afternoon than not know where they are. Many of our boys and young men searcely see the sun at all during the short days of the year except on Sunday and have no other day for outdoor exercises from one end of the year to the other. This is something which our ministers of the Gospel well know and the significance of which they fully appreciate.

There are many minor offences which should be left for redress to the coming forward of private accusers before the Magintrates or other authorities, as our laws and the procedure of our courts contemplate. There are many minor offences which well know and the significance of which they fully appreciate.

The accusatory method of enforcing the criminal laws is open to every citizen. The community can take care of itself in such matters without any police meddling. Esseball and golf, and other innocent and healthy games are being played everywhere outside of the city of Sunday without being meddled with the history of laws very well knows. You certain laws, and always has been in the sensible and

the citizens for any such purpose How Senator Nelson Stopped Interruptions From the Washington Post.

An old friend from Minnesota came down washington the other day to visit Senator Nelso In the room of the Committee on Commerce a good long chat of old times, during which Nelson told about an experience he once had

on the hustings.
"There was a man in my audience," said he, "wh insisted on asking questions. I told him to we I would answer his question after a little. But had no more than started again with my specthan he interrupted again. This performance was repeated two or three times. Then I left the stage walked down to his seat, grabbed him by the three! and choked him till he signalled that he had he

enough. "Sitting on the platform where I spoke was a minister of the Gospel. 'That fellow,' said this inister, as I returned to deliver my speech with out further annoyance, 'ls the same scamp who am glad you have shown me an effective way

Telephone Mouthpieces in Germany

From the St. James's Gazette. A special mouthpiece for the public telepho has been introduced in Germany with the object of avoiding the spread of diseases carried by the condensed moisture of the breath. A pad of concensed moisture of the breath. A pad of a large number of discs of paper, with a hole in the middle, is inserted in the mouthpiece, and the upper disc of paper is torn off after every conversation. The Vienna call boxes are provided with napkins, bearing the request, "Wipe if you please."

The practice of wiper the mouthpiece of the trans-The practice of wiping the mouthplece of the tran

nitter is a sanitary precaution. A Russian Bound Stork Side Tracked in Tesa From the Sherman Register.
"Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Leinka, 913 East Pacit